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The People's Press.
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Anecdote of Tom Corwin.

A Boston correspondent sends us the following anecdote of Tom Corwin:

The following characteristic anecdote hitherto unpublished, having come to my knowledge, of this famous man, it occurred to me that its recital might bring a smile, to say the least, to the lips of some of his many admirers. It was when Tom was at the zenith of his popularity, and when a word from him turned the scales generally.

It is a well-known fact that he never affiliated with any church, creeds being of secondary importance, and the definition of christianity, for him, being found in James 1. 27. He was always a firm supporter of the gospel, however, in the town of L., and he regularly held a pew at the church where his wife was a devoted member; but as for himself, its four walls seldom or never held him.

Now the minister at L., being in the course of things, about to leave, a young aspirant for pulpit honors made his appearance in due time, and before his predecessor should depart, he made it his way to converse with him freely and fully on the various members of the church and congregation. Of course, Mr. Corwin came in for a full share of the conversation, and the incoming pastor made very minute inquiries concerning this "black sheep," who wouldn't allow himself to be washed. Being assured that in a long ministry it had been impossible to impress him, the awful sense of his duty in the matter so overpowered our friend that he determined to call upon Mr. Corwin and endeavor to the best of his ability to talk him over.

So, accordingly, one day—a marked one it proved to be in his calendar—he presented himself at the door, and was delighted to find the object of his search at his table. Seeing another gentleman present, however, he felt called upon to remark that "as he had come for a private interview, he would, etc., etc."

Mr. Corwin answered him that the gentleman in question was his brother-in-law, and as such, the recipient of his secret thoughts; consequently anything of a confidential nature was perfectly safe with him, and could be said then and there.

Seeing thus no alternative, the devoted keeper of souls opened fire, and for an hour poured into the courteously attentive ear of his listener his torrent of alternative, invective, threatening and promise. When he ceased for want of breath and words, Mr. Corwin, in the midst way possible, answered thus:

"My dear friend, you have done your duty as you see it, and I thank you for your apparent interest in my spiritual welfare; but I can best answer you in return for your kindness, by relating a dream I had only last night. Do you know Jones?"

"Oh, yes, he is one of our deacons, and a very fine man."

"Do you also know Smith?"

"Yes, indeed; he is another of our first men, and renowned for his piety."

"And Thompson, do you happen to know him?"

"Certainly, certainly," quoth the parson; "he is one of the pillars of our church."

"Well," proceeded honest Tom, "my dream relates to all of them as well as to myself. In my dream, which is singularly distinct, we all died and started together on the same road toward the bar of God for our final judgment. As we approached the gate of the Celestial City, we were very much surprised to see that the great tribunal was being held outside of the walls. Upon a high and commanding seat we saw the Judge, in whom we recognized Father Abraham in judicial robes, his firm, set features, and long, flowing beard alike proclaiming the true patriarch. Great crowds were all around, and I must acknowledge my knees trembled under me, and there was a sore quaking at my heart as we drew near. A man at his feet had a well-thumbed ledger on his knee, in which he made search as Father Abraham called out, one by one, the names of that countless throng. Soon I heard the name of Jones called, and Jones left my side to attend the summons.

"Jones," said the patriarch, "are you the Jones who is deacon of the church at L.—?"

"Yes, sir."

"Look out Jones' account there."

The man searched for it in his ledger, and, finding it, handed it up.

"I find you accredited with having given twenty-five dollars to the belfry of the church. Is that so, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"I also find that you have given ten dollars yearly to the support of the gospel."

"Yes, sir."

"But on the other side you are charged with oppressing the poor, collecting enormous rents, and forgetting to pay your just dues. I'll have none of you: take Jones away to the left!"

And I saw poor Jones vanish from before my eyes into the throng of goats.

"Smith,"

Tremblingly Smith awaited his doom at the feet of the patriarch.

"Give me Smith's account. Smith, are you the Smith so conspicuous for piety in the church at L.—?"

"Yes, sir."

"I find you accredited with fifteen dollars toward building the church. Is that true?"

"Yes, sir."

"But, on the other hand, I find that you have traded with your fellow-men in a way that is hardly up to the golden rule standard. It is recorded that you used two measures in your business, one large to buy by, and the other small to sell by. Is that so?"

Low came the words:

"Yes, sir."

"I read here, too, that your evil tongue has crept around lies and hasn't hesitated to bear false witness against your neighbor."

Lower still:

"Yes, sir."

"Away with him! Wolves in sheep's clothing have no entrance here!"

And then I heard—and it was like the blast of a trumpet to my awed ears:

"Tom Corwin! Is Tom Corwin here?"

Shaking in every limb—for I knew I had been nothing to the church—answered and staggered up to hear my doom.

"Tom Corwin," said the stern voice of Father Abraham, "are you the notorious Tom Corwin, of L.—?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you spent anything on the belfry?"

"No, sir."

"Have you waited upon the service of the church every Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"These things I find charged to you, sir; but on the other side, are you the man who signed a note for your friend to shield him, and then suffered such loss that you begged your self?"

"Yes, sir; but it was a long time ago."

"Are you the man who dares to give rents to the poor when they cannot meet the demands?"

"I am afraid so, sir."

"Are you the man that keeps the ninth commandment, and let's your neighbor rest in peace?"

"I hope so, sir."

"Sherrif, bring me the keys. Tom Corwin, enter the Golden Gate!"

And Tom, the incorrigible Tom, smilingly bowed the parson out.—*Harper's Magazine.*

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO THE TEACHERS OF THE STATE AND THOSE WISHING TO BECOME TEACHERS.

[Last week we gave a brief sketch of the following, under the caption of "Meeting of the State Board of Education." The subject, in detail, will interest our readers.]

The General Assembly having authorized the Board of Education to establish a Normal School for white males in connection with the University, in execution of this power and to accomplish "the greatest good to the greatest number," the Board of Education with the concurrence of the Trustees and Faculty of the University conclude to adopt the following scheme:

1st. The School will be opened not only to those desiring to become teachers, but to all those now engaged in teaching.

Female teachers are invited to attend also.

2d. The session will be during the summer vacation of the University. It will begin on Tuesday, the 3rd of July next, and will continue for at least six weeks.

The School will be held in one or more of the University recitation rooms or laboratories.

3d. Normal teaching being not only a science but an art, it has been determined to place the conduct of the School in the hands of trained experts—men who have for years made normal methods a study and have had large experience in their practical working.

4th. Accordingly, Professor John J. Ladd, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Staunton, Va., and Professor S. H. Owens, formerly Superintendent of the Public Schools of Petersburg, Va., now President of Deahler Female Institute, of Tusculum, Ala., have been chosen as two of the Professors of the University Normal School. At least one other Professor has not yet been chosen, but he will probably be a resident of the State. Professors Ladd and Owens are distinguished as peculiarly skillful and accomplished normal instructors, as men powerful in inspiring vigor and interest in normal school exercises.

5th. Regular exercises will be had daily in the following branches: Arithmetic, written and mental, grammar analysis, geography, reading, orthography, phonetics, penmanship. Instruction will be given, practically, on school discipline, methods, organizations, qualifications, legal relation of teacher, parent and child. A daily drill in vocal music will be had. In addition to the regular daily exercises, eminent men of this and other States will deliver lectures occasionally at night for the instruction of the students.

6th. The Trustees and faculty of the University will allow the use of their recitation rooms, laboratories, library, museum, &c., and the Professors have at the request of the Board of Education, agreed to cordially co-operate, when desired, in furthering the objects of the School.

7th. There will be

NO CHARGE FOR TUITION.

Dormitories in the University buildings will be furnished free, so that those who bring their own bedding will be at no expense on this account. Table board at not exceeding \$10 per month can be had in private families. Arrangements have been made by which those wishing to meet together can live more cheaply than this. Facilities for cooking will be furnished to those who bring their own provisions and cooking utensils. The railroad companies will grant half-fare. Transportation can be had from Durham to Chapel Hill at from fifty cents to one dollar. The people of Chapel Hill promise to endeavor to make the sojourn among them pleasant.

EXPENSES PAID IN PART.

Rev. Dr. Sears, Agent of the Peabody Fund, so highly approves the establishment of the school that he has placed at the disposal of the Board \$500. The Board adds to this \$500 more, making a fund of \$1,000, which will be used in defraying the necessary expenses of regular attendants on the School, who are unable to do so themselves, paying first their travelling expenses, not exceeding \$5 cash, the residue, if any, to go towards the expenses of Board. The object is to put those living far from Chapel Hill on an equality with those living near.

8th. The foregoing offers, unparalleled in this State for liberality, affording opportunities which will not be met within a lifetime are made to all white males who are either teachers now, or expect to become teachers.

REMARKS.

Although the law requires that the money paid by the State shall be devoted to the use of males, yet females are cordially invited to attend all the exercises of the school free of charge.

All those wishing to become regular attendants on the school will please send their names to Hon. Kemp P. Battle, at Chapel Hill, on or before the 20th day of June.

Attendants on the school will please bring the text books they may have relating to the studies above named. Deficiencies will be supplied by the Board.

Prompt attendance is greatly desirable but pupils will be received at any time.

It has been the aim of the Board to expend this gift of the Legislature in the manner best calculated to benefit that large but humble class of teachers whose noble calling it is to instruct the bulk of our people, to give them so far as possible all advantages to be derived from the University making it the common property of rich and poor, and to inspire a more general interest in the great cause of education. We earnestly appeal to every teacher, and to every man and woman in the State who desires to teach, to come forward and attend this school. Should it prove successful the Legislature will no doubt increase the appropriation, and with experience and enlarged means we may well hope to do a great work for North Carolina.

Z. B. VANCE,
Chairman of Board of Education.
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
KEMP P. BATTLE,
President of University of N. C.
State papers please copy.

General Land and Mining Registry.

North Carolina Department of Agriculture.
RALEIGH, May 10th, 1877.

The act establishing this Department, ratified in General Assembly, March 12th, 1877, provides for a General Land Registry, in connection and under the control of the Department for the sale or disposition of real property as follows:

Sec. 17. The said Department is authorized and directed to establish and keep in its office, in the city of Raleigh, a General Land and Mining Registry, wherein shall be recorded (if the owners shall so request) all the farming, mineral or other lands offered for sale in this State, with a brief and truthful description of the same. And the Department shall act as agent for the sale or disposition of such property as may be registered as hereinbefore provided, and shall sell or dispose of such property upon the terms and conditions as stated and fixed by the owner thereof; and the Department shall be allowed the sum of one dollar for registration, and two and one-half per cent. commission on gross amount of said transaction.

The said Department shall have authority to contract for and hold bodies of land, for the settlement of colonies, with exclusive control of the sale of same at such prices, and for such a period, as may be agreed upon by the owner thereof.

In accordance with the provisions of the above section, I have now prepared and ready for distribution, blank Descriptive Forms, with explanatory Circulars, to those desiring to Register their lands in this office, for sale. As will be seen the only charges made are those established by the Act, viz: one dollar as a Registration fee, and two and one-half per cent. commission on gross amount of transaction, and these were imposed for the purpose of covering the expenses incurred in effecting the sale.

The Agency thus established by the Legislature is essentially different from any adopted hitherto by any Southern State, in the important particular, that it is well guarded against influences of speculation, and this feature must at once commend the plan to the favor and confidence of both the seller and buyer.

The great upheaval, which at the close of the war revolutionized our whole labor system—the terrible blow which condensed our energies, and from which we have only partially recovered—the languishing condition of our industries, and the repeated but fruitless efforts of many of the Southern States (our own being among the number) to inaugurate some means by which to quicken into active life and vigor our dormant resources by procuring reliable labor, and enterprising substantial occupants for our idle lands, forced upon our Legislature the necessity of adopting a more liberal policy and had fully prepared the public mind to receive

and endorse it. And the wisdom of the Legislature in recognizing and yielding to this demand must commend itself to all, even upon a partial survey of the situation.

The laboring classes of the Northern States and of Europe had long been educated to believe that manual labor in the South was regarded as degrading—that here they would be ignored, as components of society, and would be socially and politically ostracized; and while these unjust and false teachings were being zealously and industriously disseminated we of the South were indifferent to the extent to which they were received, for it was our policy to aid rather in diverting the tide of immigration from our borders, as we conceived its introduction would be a disturbing element in our system of slave labor, then so well and satisfactorily established. But war had wrought a change, and to overcome the false impressions and other impediments, special legislation only, had been employed in chartering and establishing Land Agencies, whose efforts for the most part seemed to have been misdirected, or at least to have been barren of good results. Many of them, in fact, were managed solely in the interests of the Agents, and in many instances were nothing more than mere swindling machines, by which the unsuspecting immigrant was fleeced of his money, and thus they were actual and formidable barriers to immigration. Accepting these lessons of the past, the State through her Legislature, while proposing to foster the interests of her citizens, resolved at least to offer protection to the immigrant by bringing him face to face with the land owner, and guaranteeing, as far as practicable, protection against swindling and dishonesty.

The admirable adaptability of the soil and climate of our State to the successful and profitable culture of all the staple products—the manifold and superior advantages she presents for other and equally remunerative pursuits, all declare that to become real prosperous, we must have a greater diversity of industries. If we would utilize our immense and unequalled water power—if we would exhume the untold treasures of wealth which now rest undisturbed in our hills and mountains—if we would have our vast and magnificent forests to contribute their values to commerce—if we would have improved stock—if we would, by improved culture, crown our inviting hills and plains with rich harvests of cereals, cotton, tobacco, grasse, fruits, vines, vegetables and flowers—if four millions of acres of unimproved and now unprofitable lands must be made to contribute, under the magic touch of skillful labor, their abundance of wealth to the growth and power of this noble old commonwealth—the land owners must divide their lands at fair prices, and thus induce capital, energy, muscle, brain and enterprise to come and possess them. Our resources and condition demand rather a diversity than a concentration of employment.—While we gladly welcome the capitalist to this promising field for profitable investment, yet we must have with him the mechanic, the artisan, the miner, the manufacturer, the farmer, the dairyman, the fruit grower and common laborer, to subdue and occupy our fruitful domain, if we would make it the happy and bountiful home which the God of Nature seems to have designed for the millions who are to follow us. To procure them we must consent to accept a fair price for our broad acres, and allow them to become the prosperous homes of these people.

The stream of immigration has been checked in its flow to the Northwest, while our ports are still the goal of thousands of Europe's crowded populace, and a refuge from the storm which now threatens to envelop their countries in the horrors of a gigantic war. To avail ourselves of this, the most propitious opportunity in our history for securing immigrants, would seem to be the dictate of wisdom, and to this end it is my pleasure to announce that the Department of Agriculture is now ready to lend all its energies in co-operation with our people.

Parties desiring to sell, lease or rent for a term of years, farming lands, water powers, mining or other real property, can obtain blanks and other necessary information by application to this office.

All communications will receive prompt attention.

L. L. FOLK,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Good Advice.

President Porter, of Yale College, once gave the students of that institution the following words of advice.

"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance, faith, honesty and industry. Inscribe on your banner: 'Luck is a fool; pluck is a hero.' Keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humanity. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in your cart over a rough road, and let the small ones go the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with the right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and your fellow man. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws.

Laziness begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. It creeps over a man so slowly and imperceptibly, that he is bound tight before he knows it.

How the Wilson Company Assisted in Smashing the Monopoly—A Public Benefactor.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The collapse of the unholy monopoly in sewing-machine patents has been announced within the past few days, and a song of thanksgiving thereat has arisen from press and people up and down the land. The companies vitally interested in preserving a few ancient devices common to all sewing-machines fought persistently in favor of extending the patents, and piled up huge sums of money to carry out their object. But the good sense of those in authority at Washington, backed by the unanswerable arguments of an honest manufacturer and the wholesome demand of the nation, conquered, and the decision, from which there is no appeal, has gone forth. Hereafter sewing-machines must take their place with other staple commodities, and by competitive excellence of manufacture and fairness of price earn whatever public favor they obtain.

One great organization alone refused to be coaxed or driven inside this citadel of monopoly. One heavy company alone fought the gigantic swindle tooth and nail for years, refusing utterly to be leveled upon by the ring, and selling its excellent machines at rates so decent that the extortionists raged and their minions imagined vain threats.

The Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, of Chicago, secure in the knowledge that its products were unapproachable in all essentials of excellence, decried every attempt made to compel it to knuckle to the monopolists. Doing business on a vast capital, and having at its head a man clear-headed in the right and just obstinate enough to enjoy a good fight in a good cause, the Wilson company was the worst sort of a thorn in the side of the sewing-machine swindle from the very onset. Mr. W. G. Wilson, its president, wouldn't pay tribute; wouldn't keep up the gongoo price of machines, and wouldn't be wheeled or bluffed.

Every care is exerted by Mr. Wilson and his managers in the choice of canvassers, "dead-beat" agents never receiving a chance to handle his machines, and trustworthy men only being permitted to canvass.

This company being a natural leader in fighting for low rates, is certain to rule the trade even more than in the past, now that low rates are permanently in fashion. There always was trouble in the sewing-machine world whenever Mr. Wilson donned his war-paint, and he kept it on most of the time.

Indeed, it is a matter of common knowledge at Washington and elsewhere that the Wilson company did more than any other one cause to expose the folly and wickedness of the monopolists' claims, and to upset forever the attempt to re-forge the chains of extortion.

Statistics of a Great City.

In his latest report the English Registrar-General collates some interesting facts about London. The huge city now covers 722 square miles. It contains 417,767 inhabited houses.—The population in July last was 3,469,428, and there were 222,896 more women than men.—With a radius of fifteen miles, to include the suburbs, the population swells to 4,284,607.—The yearly increase is supposed to be a little over 44,000. Of the men, 100,000 odd make a livelihood by the practice of the learned and semi-learned professions; 211,000 are in trade, 500,000 are skilled workmen, 65,000 are laborers. 35,000 are unclassified. Of the women, 892,180 help their husbands in the shop, 226,000 are out at service, 68,000 are in millinery and dressmaking lines, 27,000 are seamstresses or shirt makers, 44,000 laundresses, 15,000 triflers, 5,000 shoemakers, 5,000 bookbinders, 4,000 artificial flower makers, 4,000 box and packing case makers, 11 machinists, and 29,000 are "gentlewomen." There are 314,000 boys and girls in the schools. Less than 60 per cent. of the inhabitants were born in London. One Londoner in every six dies in some public charitable institution. Of last year's deaths 8,174 were in the workhouses, 5,310 in hospitals, 441 in lunatic asylums. The violent deaths of the year reached a total of 2,885—7 hangings, 96 homicides, 298 suicides, 2,484 accidents.—In May of last year there were about six hours of sunshine a day, on the average; during the three last months the average fell to between one and two hours.—*Observer.*

The Cossack.

The Cossack is a little chap, about five feet five, even on his high heels, but at once sturdy and wiry. His weather-bitten face is shrewd, knowing and merry. His eyes are sunlit, but keen; his mouth large, and between it and his pug nose—rather redder than the rest of his face—is a tuft or wisp of straw-colored mustache. His long, thick, strait hair matches his moustache in color, and is cut above round by the nape of his neck. Below the neck the Cossack is all boots and great-coat. He is more armed than any man of his inches in Europe, and could afford to lose a weapon or two and yet be an average dangerous customer. When on number one is the long, black, flagless lance, with its venomous head that seems itching to make daylight through somebody. He carries a carbine, slung in an oilcloth cover, on his back, the stock downward. In his belt is a long and well-made revolver in a leather case, and from the belt hangs a curved sword with no guard over its hilt. His whip completes his personal appurtenances; he wears no spurs.—He rides, cocked up on a high saddle with a leathern hand strapped over it, a wiry little rat of a pony.

Nothing is really troublesome that we do willingly.

Convict Labor.

An Act to Authorize the Several County Authorities of this State to Farm Out Convicts.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the commissioners of the several counties of this State, within their respective jurisdictions, or such other county authorities therein as may be established by law, and also the Mayor and Intendant of the several cities and towns of the State, shall have power to provide under such rules and regulations as they may deem best for the employment on the public streets, public highways, public work, or other labor for individuals or corporations, of all such persons imprisoned in the county jails of their respective counties, cities and towns, upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or who may be committed to jail for failure to enter into bond for keeping the peace or for good behavior, and who fails to pay all the costs which he is adjudged to pay or to give good and sufficient security therefor. Provided however, That such prisoner shall not be detained beyond the time fixed by the judgment of the court. Provided further, That the moment realized from hiring out of such persons shall be credited to them for the fine and bill of costs in all cases of conviction.

Sec. 2. But said convicts and persons so imprisoned shall, at all times, be under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the sheriff, or his deputy, of the county in which he was so convicted and imprisoned, and the sheriff, or his deputy, shall be deemed a State officer for the purpose of this act.

Sec. 3. That the party in whose service said convicts may be, may use the necessary means to hold and keep them in custody, and to prevent their escape.

Sec. 4. That any prisoner, who shall be removed from the prison of their respective counties, cities and towns under the provisions of this act and shall escape from the person or company having him in custody, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than thirty days, or fined not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of March, A. D. 1877.

An Awful Alternative.

A few months ago a Russian peasant and his wife and four children, while traveling in a sleigh along the banks of the Pruth, were pursued by a pack of wolves. The peasant urged on the horses, but soon saw that the wolves were fast gaining on him. At the moment when the sleigh was surrounded by the ravenous beasts, the man seized one of the children, threw it in the midst of them, and while the wolves were struggling over their prey, he hastened on his horses and gained ground. Four times the wolves came up with the fugitives, and four times the horrible sacrifice was completed.—At last the peasant arrived at the nearest village, leaving behind him the bones of their four children. In the bitterness of the despair the mother informed against her husband, but the Judges, considering that if the peasant had not resigned himself to the horrible sacrifice he would not only have lost his children, but also his wife, acquitted the prisoner.

Buddhism in New York.

A Chinese missionary has recently appeared in New York to propagate Buddhism, the prevailing religion of his native land. His name is Wong Ching Foo, a young Chinese of good birth and education, speaking our language with correctness and facility. He is glad that missionaries have been sent to China to inculcate the principles of christianity, and in return for the favor wishes to have missionaries to come from China here to inculcate the principles of Buddhism. The New York Observer remarks that it would not "throw any obstacle in the way of Mr. Foo. It is very important that we should set an example of toleration and hospitality to the two hundred and ninety millions of Buddhists" in the eastern hemisphere. In the great, mixed up cosmopolitan city of New York, Mr. Wong Ching Foo will probably make disciples—particularly if he be persecuted.

Welsh Law.

In Wales it seems that a man has to support his parents, even though they may have a wife and children, and barely enough to live on. An unfortunate lawyer, earning \$5 a week "when he makes full time," but who has a delicate wife and three children, and had lately buried his mother-in-law without any help from the parish, was summoned for not supporting his mother, who was in the poor house. He pleaded that he owed £16 in consequence of sickness in his family, and was quite willing to pay for his mother, but could not until he paid off his debts. But the bench, on the principle that sons must support parents, ordered him to pay 25 cents a week, with costs, \$7.00.

Sublime Porto.

A correspondent asks "why the term 'Sublime Porto' is applied to Turkey?" The words mean a lofty gate, or a magnificent entrance, and are French, which is a language generally used in diplomatic relations in the old world. The title "Sublime Porto" is officially given to the Ottoman government. It comes from the circumstance that Orkhan (1326-60) erected in his capital, Brusa, a palace with an imposing entrance on which he bestowed the name of "Sublime Porto" which from that time to the present has been applied to the monarch and government of the Ottomans. The use of the term, too, is partly owing to the oriental custom of transacting public business at the gate, or the antechamber of the palace.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1877.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, DODGERS, CARDS, BILL HEADS or anything in the printing line executed, will find it to their interest to call on the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Judge Fowle, in a late number of the Raleigh Observer, denies the charge that "he is in favor of the Hay's movement, against the Democratic party." He says:

"In my opinion the defeat of the Democratic party would be a public calamity. Its mission will not be ended until the country is redeemed from Radical rule, and the constitution vindicated."

Admitting that Mr. Hayes has acted much better than his predecessors, yet the fact that he holds an office to which another, in my opinion, is entitled, detracts greatly from anything he may say or do. I hope to see the time shortly when the Government will be under the control of those who regard the constitution as their rule of action in political matters, and my efforts shall be directed to the attainment of this glorious result."

We see that Judge Dick denies the motion to remove him and other revenue officers, indicted for murder in Ashe County. They were bound over in bonds of \$5,000 each for their appearance at next Federal Court at Greensboro.

Judges Kerr and Schenck have very correctly held that when a person violates the laws of North Carolina, he is indictable in the State Courts; and it is their province to punish him. Both the above judges have, on that account, refused to recognize demands from the Federal Courts.

Dr. Garrison at St. Louis.—At the recent meeting of the Insane Asylum Superintendents at St. Louis, Dr. Garrison, of the N. C. Asylum, read a paper on "On Mechanical Protection for the Violent Insane." The Doctor was highly complimented by all present. The paper was an answer to an attack on the American system of treating the insane, and is considered among the ablest of the Doctor's efforts.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—Advises received from London indicate that the threatened general upheaval in Europe, instead of depressing, serves to stimulate the demand for United States bonds. Europe looks upon this country as the only one on the face of the globe whose position is one of assured and permanent peace and prosperity, relying upon the intelligence and prudence of the mass of the American people to prevent disasters at home and complications abroad.

MEXICO.—The troubles on the Mexican border are no longer to be endured. Gen. Ord has instructions to pursue the Mexican marauders on Texas soil, across the Rio Grande, if necessary.

See particulars elsewhere.

CHERRIES.—It may be of importance to repeat what we stated last year about seeding cherries. In order to prevent the loss of juice or staining of fingers pour warm water over the cherries before taking out the seed. The juice is congealed by the warm water, but not injured in any way. "We have tried it often."—Charlotte Democrat.

Misrepresenting the South.

It seems that the Southern people can do nothing which will please the Radical ultraists, says the Baltimore Sun. Lately the United States ship Plymouth, on a trip up the Mississippi, received a perfect ovation from the people on the banks of the river. The officers were delighted with their reception, as were all men who desire a return of good feeling between the citizens of different sections of the country. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, however, a Republican journal under a false name, calls it a "joyal clap-trap." The Globe-Democrat says: "If the effusive succession of demonstrations which have followed the inland cruise of the Plymouth were to be the last of such absurdities we might allow the occasion to pass unnoticed, but as it is probable that this little game is only an undress rehearsal of the greater display to be made before the President, we file our protest, and ask the people of the South to act on all occasions exactly as if they were neither more nor less than other citizens of our common country." That is exactly the way they wish to act, and would only be too happy to be so treated. But no matter what they do they cannot give satisfaction to the petty tyrants who only desire their perpetual exclusion from the common rights of common citizenship. If they are silent they are charged with being sullen; if they show their teeth at their would-be oppressors they are denounced as open rebels; if they hold out their hands in friendship they are stigmatized as hypocrites. It is hard to know what the South can adopt which will be pleasant to those who in the assumption that the South is defenceless, become ferocious in proportion to its assumed weakness. It is probably best to pay no regard to men who are capable of such mean tricks; for it is difficult to suppose that they represent any influential portion of the Northern people. To do what is right and just without regard to misconception is the wisest and best course which individuals or communities can pursue, and which in the end will bring its own reward.

The Eastern War.

Nothing interesting from the seat of war during the week.

The recapture of Ardahan is confirmed. The Russians laid the place in ruins before it was retaken by the Turks. Rumors of peace not credited.

The Turkish troops are said to be not in good condition.

It is reported under date of May 29 that four battalions of troops, with some Circassians, defeated the Russians posted between Sukum Kaleh and Kutois, capturing eight mounted guns and a quantity of ammunition. The Russians threw seventeen guns into the river Kodra and destroyed the bridge after them.

Heavy rains have impeded the progress of the Russian army.

The Danube is too swollen and rapid to admit of an attempt at the construction of a bridge. The destruction of another Turkish monitor in the Matchin channel will tend to further paralyze the efforts of the Turks to obstruct Russian operations, by means of the Danube flotilla.

EZERUM, June 4.—During the night of May 29th the Russians defeated and routed Moussa Pasha's Circassians at Bekli Ahmed near Kars, with a loss of 836 Circassians killed. Bekli Ahmed was burned. Kars is amply provisioned, but as a precautionary measure the garrison have been put on half rations. Kars is completely invested.

It is stated the Russians lost 3,000 in the recent attack on Kars.

The Turks are represented to be in straitened circumstances, short of men, horses and munitions of war generally.—The recapture of Ardahan is contradicted.

A North Carolina Deputy Marshal under Arrest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—James Franks, Deputy United States Marshal, from Macon county, N. C., who was arrested in this city Sunday night on charge of defrauding the United States Government, had a hearing to-day, and was committed to jail in default of a five thousand dollar bail. He says he wishes his trial to be in Washington, as he was arrested on charges made by Marshal R. M. Douglass because he would not comply with his demand in making false vouchers. Marshal Douglass, Mr. Franks asserts, was to have one-fourth of all amounts raised in that way. Douglass is the solicitor law of United States District Judge Dick, before whom he would have to be tried. He says that he will make a clean breast of everything at the proper time.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Detective Hester, deputy justice, represents the discovery of extensive frauds in the office of Marshal Douglas, of North Carolina. Before leaving North Carolina Hester arrested the chief clerk. The chief accountant of the Marshal's office stated that the frauds had been going on for several years. Deputy Franks claims that he came here to expose the frauds. Two alleged property holders from North Carolina offered to bail Franks, but the commissioner refused to receive the bond.

Mexican Outrages.

General Ord Commanded to Follow Raiders into Mexico, if Necessary, to Punish Them and Recover Stolen Property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1877.

GENERAL: The report of W. M. Shafter, Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th infantry commanding the district of the Neeces, Texas, concerning recent raids by Mexicans and Indians from Mexico into Texas for marauding purposes, with your endorsement of the 29th ultimo, has been submitted to the President, and has, together with numerous other reports and documents relating to the same subject, been daily considered. The President desires that the utmost vigilance on the part of the military forces in Texas be exercised for the suppression of these raids. It is very desirable that efforts to this end, in so far as at least as they necessarily involve operations on both sides of the border, be made with the co-operation of the Mexican authorities, and you will instruct General Ord, commanding in Texas, to invite such co-operation, on the part of the local Mexican authorities and to inform them that while the President is anxious to avoid giving offence to Mexico, he is nevertheless convinced that the invasion of our territory by armed and organized bodies of thieves and robbers, to prey upon our citizens, should not be longer endured. General Ord will at once notify the Mexican authorities along the Texas border of the great desire of the President to unite with them in efforts to suppress this long-continued lawlessness, at the same time he will inform those authorities that if the government of Mexico will continue to neglect the duty of suppressing these outrages, that duty will devolve upon this government and will be performed, even if its performance should render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. You will therefore direct General Ord that in case the lawless incursions continue he will be at liberty, in the use of his own discretion, when in pursuit of a band of the marauders, and when his troops are either in sight of them, or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande, and to overtake and punish them, as well as to take stolen property taken from our citizens and found in their hands on the Mexican side of the line.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Geo. W. McMAHON,

Secretary of War.

General W. T. Sherman, Commanding the Army of the U. S.

Correspondence.

Mr. ALICE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, June 4th, 1877.

A few days since I took a walk up the Ararat River, a beautiful rapid mountain stream, into the country of which, Va., the border of which is only two miles from the Springs. The lands are good, and nearly all the bottom lands are under cultivation. The Corn is looking as well as could be expected, where there has been no rain for these weeks. Wheat and Oats look tolerable, and a short crop is feared. Great preparations are being made for Tobacco, and as soon as a good season sets in the farmers will be busy setting out their plants. In going up the country I passed the birthplace of the late Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the U. S. Cavalry. His father, the late Hon. Archibald Stuart, was a distinguished statesman as his son was a military leader. Archie Stuart, as his neighbors called him, represented his district in Congress and was a member of the Legislature of Virginia for several terms. He was a prominent lawyer and also took a prominent part in the politics of his State. His remains were buried near the ruins of his residence, which was destroyed by fire many years ago.

Our Spring is being nicely walled up, and Squire Smith is having a double piazza put up at the hotel, which will add much to the comfort of the guests. A large number of visitors are expected this season.

Gen. Miles Fights with the Indians.

Lieut. Alfred M. Fulton, who brought the news to Bismarck of Gen. Miles' Indian fight, says fourteen dead Indians were counted upon the field, and many others known to have been killed and wounded. Fifty-four lodges, with their entire contents, were taken. The cavalry found many new agency goods—saddles, guns, officers' clothing, &c.—taken from the Seventh Cavalry in the Custer fight. This band of Indians were Menominee, led by Lame Deer.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has received a dispatch from the Red Cloud agency confirming the news of the Indian engagement at Muddy Creek, on May 7th. Two runners have arrived at that agency, giving the particulars of the location and the killed and wounded, which tally with the Bismarck dispatch, saying that Sitting Bull led the band which was attacked.

Gen. Miles surprised the Indians on Muddy Creek, a branch of the Rosebud. Miles had four killed and ten wounded. Fourteen dead Indians were left on the field. Four hundred and fifty ponies and two hundred saddles were captured.

To the Cotton Planters of N. Carolina

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RALEIGH, June 1, 1877.

[CIRCULAR NO. 10.]

The reports made to this office, by special correspondents from various cotton producing counties in the State, agreeing as they do on the almost unprecedented failure to secure a stand of cotton, as well as the generally unfavorable prospect for a corn crop induces me to suggest the policy of planting the German or Golden Millet, with the view of supplying as far as practicable, the losses likely to be sustained by these failures. This recommendation is based on the following reasons:

1st. The universally gratifying results obtained, wherever, under favorable circumstances, it has been tried in our State, thereby demonstrating its adaptability to our soil and climate.

2nd. Its rapid growth, early maturity, and heavy yield in hay and seed.

3rd. Its excellent qualities and value, as a substitute for other forage, either hay, fodder or grain, especially for horses, cattle and sheep.

4th. The comparatively small amount of labor required to produce and harvest the crop.

Ordinarily it may be planted as early as it is safe to plant cotton seed, but it may be planted with success as late as the first of July. For hay it should be sown broadcast, using three pecks to one bushel of seed per acre, and if sown on good ground properly prepared, and in the season, two heavy crops may be obtained. The yield in hay is from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds per acre, greatly relished by stock. For seed it should be planted in drills and covered lightly, using about one-half bushel of seed per acre, having rows from 24 to 32 inches apart and cultivated with sweep or shovel. The yield in seed is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre, which are very nutritious for stock and poultry. It should not be planted on wet lands, but if practicable at this season of the year, damp or moist rich soil should be chosen. A good commercial fertilizer, compost, leached ashes, stable or barn yard manure should be supplied. It will mature in about 60 days from planting, and if cut for hay, it should be when the heads first begin to turn yellow, but if cut for seed, let the heads get a full yellow cast.

This millet was introduced from Germany just after the close of the late war and has been satisfactorily tested in the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. As late as 1875 the seed sold readily for five dollars per bushel, but it is so prolific that it can now be had at a cost of about two dollars a bushel. It is all important to get the genuine German or Golden Millet, and to do this, the safe plan is to order only from first-class, reliable dealers.

L. L. POLK,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

LIONIZING GRANT.—Ex-President Grant and wife are in England, and London is lionizing him and has tendered him the freedom of the city.

TERIBLE TIDAL WAVE.—Panama, South America, dates of May 25, state that a tidal wave swept the coast from Callao to Chilli. Eight hundred lives lost.

ROME, June 4.—The Pope, yesterday, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his election to the Episcopate, received about 5,000 pilgrims, mostly Italians.

Fletcher Harper, the youngest and last surviving member of the original firm of Harper & Brothers, New York, died from gastric fever.

Salem Female Academy.

As promised last week, we give a full report of the closing exercises of Salem Female Academy.

The 73d scholastic year of this Institution of learning, closed its season on last Wednesday, the 30th ultimo.

The opening exercises began at 9 o'clock, A. M., bringing together a large and appreciative audience of the elite of Salem and Winston, strangers and patrons of the school.

The Entertainment partook of the general character of Female College Commencements, with which the cultivated public is quite familiar, the pupils very generally reflecting creditably upon the College curriculum and themselves.

The programme opened with a piano Quintette of Mendelssohn's "Battle March of Priests" in "Athaliah," played cleanly and well. A chorus of Wagner's, following, was rendered better than any chorus farther on in the programme.

Such recitations as Jean Ingelow's "Wreck of the Grace of Sanderling," by Miss Maggie McDowell, "The Fair," by Miss Fanny Torian, "Saved," by Miss Lena Champion, were spoken with good emphasis, easy manner, and an intelligent reading of the texts. A humorous selection, "The Dead Dolly," given by Miss Nettie Rosenthal, was warmly received. The Solo and Chorus "Daisy on the Mountain" came out right fairly. Quintet's "Grand Gallop" piano quartette was neatly and evenly performed.

Regarding the French Dialogue, "The New Scholar" spoken by thirteen of the pupils, the linguistically versed might dispute about a perhaps too marked Tontonic accent of the Galleis, but through fear of "boudoiring" while imitating a Mazzini, or Jules Janin, we'll desist.

Of the piano-forte solos, Weile's "Glorie de Bravoura"—all spur and dash—was very well executed, Miss Anna France interpreting. Harry Millard's exquisite little song "Faith and Hope," was well voiced by Miss Roberta Reavis. Jane Torry's song, "Waiting Heart," with flute obligato, was very charmingly rendered by Miss L. Jones. The Chorus Recit, Byron's "Battle of Waterloo," devoted upon twelve, who understood its dramatic action well, as their performance indicated. Abi's semi-chorus "Whither" was pretty. "Aunt Jeannine's Money," elicited applause, as does everything funny, especially, when the fun is good.

Verdi's chorus, "Oh, hail us, ye free" was sung quite fairly.

Among the compositions read, all of which were above the average, we would give the precedence to that of Miss A. DeSchweinitz, more for cultivation of language than for the subject. Miss Lena Mays' rhapsody attracted much attention for elegance of style and charming delivery.

We need only add, that the work of performing the whole programme, consisting of some thirty selections, was exceedingly well done.

The exercises required about three hours for their rendition. The scenic demands for the songs were tastefully met, in the way of bouquets of oak, arranged as a grove, and a lovely arch of flowers spanning its centre, appealed to a high order of floral as well as decorative art.

Rt. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz closed the morning exercises with a short address.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, Geo. F. Root's Cantata of the "Flower Queen, or Coronation of the Rose," was given under the very able direction of Prof. E. W. Liebeck.

This Musical Entertainment brought together a much larger audience than that of the morning. The prelude to the Cantata was a clever little piece of orchestration, the Professor having evidently made most of his material, both instrumental as well as vocal.

The opening chorus was sung in well marked time, with the voice parts well in harmony. The Recit, the leading role, was performed by Miss Lettie Patterson, quite creditably. The voice of the Recit belongs to the mezzo register, and should not be used above that, as it becomes forced and uncertain; like all tones that are, what musical critics term, head, and not round full chest utterances; it would have appeared to have better advantage in leading contralto solo parts. Stage business, too, and a sea of heads, and glare of light, shakes and leaves tremulous, a voice, good under ordinary circumstances, but hardly doing itself justice when its powers are taxed publicly.

The large number of Chorus went smoothly and evenly, while at times the voices disregarded time rather markedly.

The first duo, that between the Rose and the Lily, Misses Cary Parker and Lucy Simms, had the low, soft "murmur of the flowers" in it—sung in good accord. The second duo, between Violet and Lily, Miss Stark Campbell and Miss Lucy Simms, sang in a low key, was tasteful and pretty, with the voices better than the music.

The "Come, come quickly away" chorus was rendered true, with better regard for the lights and shades, than any selection of this character in the work. The "Hymn to Night" semi-chorus, came out finely, with a dreamy charm of repose.

The instrumental accompaniment to the Interlude, was finished.

The Rose, (Queen) Miss Cary Parker, acted better than she sang, while Sunflower, Miss Lettie Jones, sang better than she acted. But Dahlia, Miss Rose Mickey, was the charming tint in that chapter of flowers, although she seemed modestly to yield quickly prerogatives to another. That was the flower in the garland that made the most lasting impression. It is a voice of rare richness and purity, attacking all its notes with an ease and precision that denote training and culture far in advance of its years. She sings as the bird sings—full throated—because she loves her song. The parts sketched for orchestra, and thrown in, in connection with the piano, accompanying the play, were played very musically.

We cannot take up in review, all the selections, and will only add, that the finale (solos and chorus) was executed with vigor, and a breadth of feeling, responding faithfully to the demands of the text. Fifty-eight young ladies took part in the performance.

Several parts were re-arranged, and the words in one or two instances were entirely original. Indeed the whole piece was revised and extended.

The Raleigh Observer says W. A. Price, of Raleigh, has been tendered a position as boss machinist, by the Russian government, and that he intends leaving for that warlike country in a few days.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—On Tuesday last, Col. W. H. Thomas, ex-agent of the band of Cherokee Indians in the Western part of this State, was brought here in charge of friends, who were carrying him to the Insane Asylum. When the party arrived at the public square, Col. Thomas, who was conscious of their object and unwilling to go to the Asylum, said he wished to consult with Col. Coleman, whose office is on the second floor of the Carter building. His guardians complied with his request, and he was allowed to go up unattended. After the lapse of an hour they went after him but he could not be found. Being informed by Col. Coleman that he had not visited his room, they became alarmed and a general search ensued which discovered him lying on the rafters beneath the roof of the building. He had divested himself of his coat and shoes, and climbed up through the scuttle. He was induced to come down, and next day he was conveyed to Raleigh.—Asheville Pioneer.

THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL LOCATED.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, held at the Executive Chamber, Fayetteville was chosen as the site for the State Colored Normal School. The Board was very much divided in opinion as to the most available point for its location, and it was not until after several hours of discussion that Fayetteville was adopted. Gov. Vance will visit Fayetteville in a few days to see what arrangements can be made for its early inauguration.—Raleigh Observer.

Mrs. M. Alfred, of Randolph, publishes her husband, who has run off with a girl named Mary Blair. He leaves a distressed wife and several children. His name is W. B. Alfred, and is thus described in the News: "My husband, W. B. Alfred, is about 35 years old, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, round face, rather red complexioned, light, sandy-colored hair and whiskers, about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, and rather quick-speech, especially when under the influence of liquor. Mrs. A. wishes to learn of his whereabouts."

A POSTMASTER AND A LAWYER GOES TO THE PENITENTIARY.—During the late term of the Federal Court in session in this place, one S. C. Vance, a lawyer and late postmaster at Grassy Creek, Mitchell county, charged with robbing the mail, submitted, through his counsel, Maj. A. C. Avery, to a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to imprisonment at Albany for one year.—Asheville Citizen.

What other preparations fail to do, Hall's Hair Renewer surely accomplishes. It restores the hair and especially restores its color when gray and faded. As a dressing it is unsurpassed, making the hair moist, soft and glossy.—The most economical preparation ever offered, its effects remain a long time, and those who have once made a trial of it will never use any other.

MURDER WILL OUT.—In 1862, aged 70, Mr. Irving Stallings, of Franklin, was found dead in his field, sitting by a tree. There were no signs of violence and no murder was suspected. Four of his own negroes murdered him by smothering, a bed quilt having been used for the purpose. He was robbed of \$500. The murderers are living, and the truth has come to light through a feud that now exists among them.

PARDONED.—J. M. Wilson who was recently tried at Mecklenburg Court, found guilty of the killing of Clayland in 1854, and sentenced to the penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Vance. Mr. Wilson was quite a youth when the unfortunate affair occurred, fled the State and recently returned and surrendered himself. It was a case of manslaughter under extenuating circumstances.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Thomas C. Caldwell of Mecklenburg county, committed suicide on Sunday last, by cutting his throat with a razor. The act is said to have been the result of derangement on the subject of religion. His age was about 70 years.

A bright and beautiful child shows in its early expression that its Babyhood was not associated with Opium, Cordials, &c.—for the complexion of the child is healthy and bright. That valuable and highly recommended Remedy for the disorders of Babyhood, Dr. Bell's Baby Syrup, is absolutely free from Morphia and all other dangerous agents and can be safely employed at all times. Only 25 cents per bottle.

Since the first of the current month about 60 drummers' licenses have been issued from the State Treasury. This is largely in excess of the usual number, and indicates a stricter enforcement of the law than usual.—News.

There is an exhibition at the rooms of the Department of Agriculture, a specimen of orchard grass, six feet in height, taken from the farm of Dr. G. W. Blacknall, near Raleigh. The orchard grass is said to be by all the farming books the very best forage for animals that is grown, and to the farmer decidedly the most profitable crop he can raise, provided the soil and climate is all right for its production.—Raleigh Observer.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st, 1877.

LETTERS LIST.

Miss Margaret Orough, Mrs. N. S. Floyd, Mrs. Jno. W. Gunneale, Miss Rosa E. Nading, Miss Laura Boninger, Miss Laura E. Rainey, Miss Martha Star, Mrs. Elizabeth Slater, Mrs. Emily E. Snyder, Mrs. Mary Star, Mrs. Sally Trans.

GOVERNMENT'S LIST.

J. M. Brown, John Bitten, (col.) J. D. Blackburn, Frank C. Brown, Walter Fryer, John McCallum, J. W. Pitzer, Daniel Ryans, Luther Reynolds, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, J. D. Smith, Emory L. Shields, Mark Seary, (col.) Alexander Whicker, A. C. Young.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE MARKETS.

BAKED AND LARD.

Western Sides, 9 to 12

Country, 10 to 12

Shoulders, 10 to 12

Hams, 15 to 18

Lard, 12 to 15

GRAIN.

Corn, 85 to 100

Wheat, \$1 80 to 1 95

Oats, 80 to 65

Flour (per 100 lbs.), 4 50 to 5 00

Meal, 3 00 to 3 25

Chops, " " 2 00 to 2 25

Rice, Carolina, 10 to 12

Flax Seed (per bushel), 125 to 0 00

PRODUCE.

Apples, green, 1 00 to 1 00

Eggs, 13 to 00

Butter, 20 to 25

Flour, 20 to 25

Beeswax, 35 to 35

Potatoes, Sweet, 10 to 15

" Irish, 75 to 1 00

Hay, 30 to 40

Onion Grass (per bushel), 3 25

Millet Seed (per lb.), 8

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Common, 8 00 to 8 50

Good working, 6 50 to 8 00

Bright medium smokers, 6 00 to 8 00

Fancy smokers, 10 00 to 15 00

LEAF.

Common, 8 00 to 8 00

Good, 8 00 to 10 00

Common Bright, 10 00 to 12 00

Good, 15 00 to 20 00

Old wrappers, common, 15 00 to 30 00

" " 25 00 to 30 00

" " 35 00 to 40 00

Extra, 45 00 to 50 00

RICHMOND.—Tobacco, light, 1 50 to 1 70

Leaf, 5 00 to 14 00; Wheat, 1 40 to 1 60; the very best, 1 65 to 1 70; Corn, 65 to 80

FAYETTEVILLE, May 31.—Wheat, 1 40 to 1 50; flour, 4 50 to 5 00; corn, 85; oats, 60; lard, 12; whisky, 2 50; corn, 1 00; apple brandy, 2 25.

CHARLOTTE, June 1.—Corn, 80 to 85; Oats, 50 to 60; flour, 4 50 to 5 00 per sack; whisky, \$1 40; brandy, \$1 50 to 1 75; lard, 10 to 12.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Flour, lower end of fall, Corn, 56 to 61; Gold, \$106.

BALTIMORE—June 2.—Flour \$5 72 to 6 50. Wheat \$1 80 to 1 90. Corn 60.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of our country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored to health, and cured of desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates to try it, and to employ it to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the most violent varieties of bronchitis, as well as of the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and

